



# Detailed Requirements

Fire Safety

# Requirements

## Building Type 1

**Type 1 buildings are single dwellings with the predominant use as a single-family accommodation unit.** Generally, they are single storey small buildings, however in some cases such buildings may be more than one storey

### MEANS OF ESCAPE

- All doors should be easy to open from the inside at all times and should always be unobstructed.
- Where there are four steps or more, whether internal or external, handrails should be provided to assist customers when descending the stairs. Where the width of the stairway is 1.2m or greater, handrails should be provided on both sides.

### FIRE WARNING

- Domestic type smoke alarms (preferably mains powered with battery backup) should be provided. To avoid false alarms, they should be sited in a suitable location away from the immediate vicinity of the cooking area. All battery-operated smoke alarms should be tested on a weekly basis to ensure they are working correctly. Batteries should be replaced when required.
- All smoke alarms should be maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- Means of summoning assistance (manual alarm, telephone etc.) should be provided.

### FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT

- A wall mounted fire blanket should be provided where cooking is permitted. It should be sited in a location which is readily accessible at all times.
- A general-purpose fire extinguisher, of a suitable size and within easy access (30m maximum) should be provided. The extinguisher should be serviced annually and refilled if discharged



# Requirements

## Building Type 1

### EMERGENCY LIGHTING

- Where customers escape into a building complex, in addition to the normal lighting, some form of emergency lighting should be provided to ensure that they can see their way to safety at all times in the event of a power failure of local lighting circuits. In individual stand-alone properties, a torch, flashlight, or hand lamp may suffice.

### SIGNS AND NOTICES

- A notice indicating the action in case of fire, including route plan and means of raising the alarm should be provided on the back of the entrance door. In the case of remote villas, the sign should include contact numbers and the full address of the villa, together with contact numbers and procedures covering all emergency situations. Directional signage indicating escape routes should be provided where appropriate.



# Requirements

## Building Type 2

**Type 2 properties are buildings that are no more than three storeys high in total** (ground floor and no more than two floors above) with totally open to outside air corridors.

### MEANS OF ESCAPE

- Entrance doors to rooms and apartments should be easy to open from the inside at all times.
- Doors or gates from stairways should be easy to open from the inside at all times without the use of a key e.g. by push bar mechanisms.
- Stairways should discharge directly to open air at ground level, not through another building or room.
- All escape routes including corridors, stairways and routes through bars, restaurants and entertainment areas should be unobstructed at all times to ensure that the full width of the route is available at all times.
- All stairway and corridor escape routes should be free from combustible materials e.g. furnishings, storage items.
- There should be no openings from high-risk rooms onto the stairways e.g. from boiler rooms, kitchens.

### FIRE WARNING

- A simple audible fire alarm system appropriate for the size of the building should be provided.
- A domestic type smoke alarm (preferably mains powered with battery backup) should be provided in customer rooms and in apartments with cooking facilities. To avoid false alarms these should be sited in a suitable location away from the immediate vicinity of the cooking area. All smoke alarms should be tested on a weekly basis to ensure they are working correctly.
- All smoke alarms should be maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions

### FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT

- A fire blanket should be provided in customer rooms where cooking is permitted. They should be wall mounted in a location which is readily accessible at all times.
- General-purpose fire extinguishers of a suitable size within easy access of individual rooms or apartments should be provided every 30m. Extinguishers should be on the wall, adjacent to storey exits, with the handle or other carrying device of the extinguisher approximately 1m from the floor.
- Fire extinguishers should be serviced annually and refilled if discharged.



# Requirements

## Building Type 2

### EMERGENCY LIGHTING

- In addition to the normal lighting, an emergency lighting system consisting of self-contained units, trickle charged by the mains electrical supply and designed to operate on the failure of each individual, local lighting sub-circuit for at least one hour, should be provided in the following locations:
  - All corridors
  - Public areas
  - All stairways
  - Secluded paths.
- All emergency lighting should be serviced annually by a competent person.

### SIGNS AND NOTICES

- All escape routes to emergency exits should be identified using pictogram signs throughout the length of the route. Signs should include directional arrows where appropriate and be placed in clearly visible positions.
- All final exit doors, with the exception of the main entrance should be marked with a sign stating "Exit" to indicate that it is an emergency exit. The sign should be positioned either directly above the exit or adjacent to it.
- Signs should also be provided to indicate, except where they are obvious, the position of:
  - Firefighting equipment
  - Fire alarm call points
  - Assembly point
- "Action in Case of Fire" notices should be provided on the back of all bedroom doors.

### RISK ROOMS

- All risk rooms should be separated from the customer accommodation by construction which provides a minimum of 60 minutes fire resistance.
- Risk rooms include:
  - Laundry
  - Electrical switch rooms
  - Store rooms
  - Boiler rooms
  - Kitchens
  - Basement storage
  - Workshops.
- Where risk rooms are likely to affect the means of escape, the doors to such rooms should provide a minimum of 60 minutes fire resistance and should be self-closing.

### FIRE SEPARATION

- All pipes, holes or ducting passing through compartments and/or fire resisting walls, floors and ceilings throughout the building should be sealed with fire resisting materials which provide a minimum of 30 minutes fire resistance.



# Requirements

## Building Type 3

**Type 3 properties are buildings that are no more than three storeys high in total,** (ground floor and no more than two floors above) where all or a substantial portion of the corridors are enclosed and not open to the outside air.

### MEANS OF ESCAPE

- Generally, at least two separate stairways are required, accessed via doors which are self-closing and effectively smoke stopping, having a minimum fire resistance of 30 minutes at every level.
- Persons should not have to travel more than 35m to reach a place of safety, that is the open air or a protected stairway.
- Dead end corridors should be less than 10m.
- All escape routes including corridors, stairways and routes through bars, restaurants and entertainment areas, should be unobstructed to ensure that the full width of the route is available at all times.
- All stairway and corridor escape routes should be free from combustible materials e.g. furnishings, storage items.
- Doors should open in the direction of escape.
- Doors or gates from stairways and any door across escape routes should be easy to open from the inside at all times without the use of a key e.g. by push bar mechanisms.
- Stairways should discharge directly to open air at ground level, not through another building or room.
- Entrance doors to rooms and apartments should be easy to open from the inside at all times.
- All final exit doors should be unobstructed. Where obstruction is likely through car parking, storage, external planting etc. precautions should be taken to ensure that obstruction does not occur e.g. a "Keep Clear, Fire Exit Door" sign should be displayed.
- There should be no openings from high-risk rooms onto the stairway e.g. from boiler rooms, kitchens.
- Handrails should be provided on all stairways (internal and external) to assist customers when descending the stairs. Where the width of the stairway is 1.2m or greater, handrails should be provided on both sides.



# Requirements

## Building Type 3

### FIRE WARNING

- A fire alarm system to a recognised standard and appropriate for the size of the building should be provided. This should include:
  - Fire alarm call points on each floor level, adjacent to each storey exit and fire exits to the outside
  - Sounders of the same type, capable of achieving an audibility of at least 75db at all bed heads and 65db in all other areas
  - A zoned panel sited in a location (usually reception) so that it can be monitored by staff at all times
  - Standby battery backup facility and charger.
- Suitable automatic fire detection (AFD) linked to the fire alarm system in such a way that the actuation of any smoke or heat alarm will automatically sound the fire alarm, should be provided in all:
  - Enclosed stairways
  - Main public areas
  - Apartments with cooking facilities.
  - Corridors
  - Voids
  - Risk rooms
  - Customer rooms
- To avoid false alarms these should be sited in a suitable location away from the immediate vicinity of the cooking area.
- All smoke alarms should be maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- A competent company should be contracted to fully service the fire alarm system on an annual basis and conduct routine inspections every six months. The details of which should be recorded in the Maintenance Logbook.
- The fire alarm system should be tested on a regular basis to ensure it is operating correctly and details of any corrective action should be recorded, together with the test results, in the Maintenance Logbook. A separate fire call point should be used on each test.
- At least two evacuation drills (one day and one night) should be carried out each year and details recorded in the Maintenance Logbook.



# Requirements

## Building Type 3

### FIREFIGHTING EQUIPMENT

- A fire blanket should be provided where cooking is permitted. They should be wall mounted in a location which is readily accessible at all times.
- General-purpose fire extinguishers of a suitable size within easy access of individual rooms or apartments should be provided every 30m.
- Extinguishers should be attached to the wall, adjacent to storey exits, with the handle or other carrying device of the extinguisher approximately 1m from the floor.
- Fire extinguishers should be serviced annually and refilled if discharged.
- Risk rooms should be provided with suitable firefighting equipment. This should include a fire blanket in the kitchen.
- All firefighting equipment should be serviced according to the manufacturer's instructions. If instructions are not available, then at least annually. The results of the service and any corrective action taken should be recorded in the Maintenance Logbook.

### EMERGENCY LIGHTING

- In addition to the normal lighting, an emergency lighting system consisting of self-contained units, trickle charged by the mains electrical supply and designed to operate on the failure of each individual, local lighting sub-circuit for at least one hour should be provided in the following locations:
  - All corridors
  - All stairways
  - Emergency escape routes
  - Public areas
  - Exits
  - Secluded paths.
  - Electrical switch rooms
- All emergency lighting should be serviced annually by a competent person.

### SIGNS AND NOTICES

- All escape routes to emergency exits should be identified using pictogram signs throughout the length of the route. Signs should include directional arrows where appropriate and be placed in clearly visible positions.
- All final exit doors, except the main entrance should be marked with a sign stating "Exit" to indicate that it is an emergency exit. The sign should be positioned either directly above the exit or adjacent to it.
- Signs should be provided to indicate, except where they are obvious, the position of:
  - Firefighting equipment
  - Fire alarm call points
  - Assembly point.
- "Action in Case of Fire" notices should be provided on the back of all customer room doors.



# Requirements

## Building Type 3

### RISK ROOMS

- All risk rooms should be separated from the customer accommodation by construction which provides a minimum of 60 minutes fire resistance.
- Risk rooms include:
  - Laundry
  - Kitchens
  - Electrical switch rooms
  - Basement storage
  - Store rooms
  - Workshops.
  - Boiler rooms
- Fire doors which are self-closing and offer 60 minutes fire resistance should be provided to all risk rooms.

### FIRE SEPARATION

- All stairways should be separated from the rest of the building with materials providing at least 30 minutes fire resistance.
- All doors to stairways should provide at least 30 minutes fire resistance, be self-closing and effectively smoke stopping.
- Rooms opening directly into any stairway enclosure should provide 30 minutes fire resistance, be self-closing and effectively smoke stopping.
- All doors from basements to stairways should provide at least 60 minutes fire resistance, be self-closing and effectively smoke stopping.
- Doors to stairways should only be held open with self-closing smoke stopping doors linked to the fire alarm. The doors should close immediately upon the activation of any alarm call point or automatic fire detection device.
- Where corridors exceed 30m in length, they should be sub-divided by self-closing smoke stopping doors and partitions to reduce the spread of smoke and to prevent the entire route becoming unusable. The partitions should be installed from the floor to the true ceiling of the building e.g. where suspended or false ceilings are fitted, the partitions should extend through the void above the ceiling to the structural ceiling above.
- All pipes, holes or ducting passing through compartments and/or fire resisting walls, floors and ceilings throughout the building should be sealed with fire resisting materials which provide a minimum of 30 minutes fire resistance.
- Where the property includes an atrium, a fully 'fire engineered' ventilation system is likely to be required. Specialist advice should be sought for this.



# Requirements

## Building Type 4

Type 4 properties are buildings that are four storeys and above (ground floor and three or more floors above) with totally open to the outside air corridors

### MEANS OF ESCAPE

- Generally, at least two separate stairways are required. Where the stairway is totally or substantially enclosed it should be protected by doors which are self-closing and effectively smoke stopping, having a minimum fire resistance of 30 minutes at every level.
- Persons should not have to travel more than 35m to reach a place of safety e.g. open air or a protected stairway.
- All escape routes including corridors, stairways and routes through bars, restaurants and entertainment areas should be unobstructed to ensure that the full width of the route is available at all times.
- All stairway and corridor escape routes should be free from combustible materials e.g. furnishings, storage items.
- Doors should open in the direction of escape.
- Doors or gates from stairways and any door across escape routes should be easy to open from the inside at all times without the use of a key e.g. by push bar mechanisms.
- Stairways should discharge directly to open air at ground level, not through another building or room.
- Entrance doors to rooms and apartments should be easy to open from the inside at all times.
- All final exit doors should be unobstructed. Where obstruction is likely through car parking, storage, external planting etc. precautions should be taken to ensure that obstruction does not occur e.g. a "Keep Clear, Fire Exit Door" sign should be displayed.
- There should be no openings from high-risk rooms onto the stairway e.g. from boiler rooms, kitchens.
- Handrails should be provided on all stairways (internal and external) to assist customers when descending the stairs. Where the width of the stairway is 1.2m or greater, handrails should be provided on both sides.



# Requirements

## Building Type 4

### FIRE WARNING

- A fire alarm system to a recognised standard and appropriate for the size of the building should be provided. This should include:
  - Fire alarm call points adjacent to each storey exit on each floor level and fire exits to the outside. Furthermore, fire call points should be provided so that customers and staff do not have to travel more than 30m to activate the alarm
  - Sounders of a common type capable of achieving an audibility of at least 75db at all bed heads and 65db in all other areas
  - A zoned panel in a location (usually reception) so that it can be monitored by staff at all times
  - Standby battery backup facility and charger.
- Suitable automatic fire detection (AFD) linked to the fire alarm system in such a way that the actuation of any fire detector will automatically sound the fire alarm should be provided in all:
  - Enclosed stairways
  - Corridors
  - Risk rooms
  - Main public areas
  - Voids
  - Customer rooms
  - Apartments with cooking facilities.
- To avoid false alarms these should be sited in a suitable location away from the immediate vicinity of the cooking area.
- All smoke alarms should be maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- A competent company should be contracted to fully service the fire alarm system on an annual basis and conduct routine inspections every six months. The details of which should be recorded in the Maintenance Logbook along with any corrective actions.
- The fire alarm system should be tested on a regular basis to ensure it is operating correctly and details of any corrective action should be recorded together with the test results in the Maintenance Logbook. A separate fire call point should be used on each test.
- At least two evacuation drills (one day and one night) should be carried out each year and details recorded in the Maintenance Logbook.



# Requirements

## Building Type 4

### FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT

- A fire blanket should be provided where cooking is permitted. They should be wall mounted in a location which is readily accessible at all times.
- General-purpose fire extinguishers of a suitable size within easy access of customer rooms or apartments should be provided every 30m.
- Extinguishers should be attached to the wall, adjacent to storey exits, with the handle or other carrying device of the extinguisher approximately 1m from the floor.
- Fire extinguishers should be serviced annually and refilled if discharged.
- Risk rooms should be provided with suitable firefighting equipment. This should include a fire blanket in the kitchen.
- All firefighting equipment should be serviced according to the manufacturer's instructions. If instructions are not available, then at least annually. The results of the service and any corrective action taken should be recorded in the Maintenance Logbook.

### EMERGENCY LIGHTING

- In addition to the normal lighting an emergency lighting system consisting of self-contained units, trickle charged by the mains electrical supply and designed to operate on the failure of each individual, local lighting sub-circuit for at least one hour, should be provided in the following locations:
  - All corridors
  - All stairways
  - Emergency escape routes
  - Public areas
  - Exits
  - Secluded paths
  - Electrical switch rooms
- All emergency lighting should be serviced annually by a competent person.

### SIGNS AND NOTICES

- All escape routes to emergency exits should be identified using pictogram signs throughout the length of the route. Signs should include directional arrows where appropriate and be placed in clearly visible positions.
- All final exit doors, except the main entrance should be marked with a sign stating "Exit" to indicate that it is an emergency exit. The sign should be positioned either directly above the exit or adjacent to it.
- Signs should also be provided to indicate, except where they are obvious, the position of:
  - Firefighting equipment
  - Fire alarm call points
  - Assembly point(s).
- "Action in Case of Fire" notices should be provided on the back of all customer room doors. The notices should be in English and other relevant languages and include a simple floor plan. Details of an assembly point, to which customers should report in the event of an emergency, should also be indicated. The notice should be relevant to the specific room or area in which it is placed.



# Requirements

## Building Type4

### RISK ROOMS

- All risk rooms should be separated from the accommodation by construction, which provides a minimum of 60 minutes fire resistance. Risk rooms include:
  - Laundry
  - Electrical switch rooms
  - Store rooms
  - Boiler rooms
  - Kitchens
  - Basement storage
  - Workshops.
- Fire doors which are self-closing and offer 60 minutes fire resistance should be provided to all risk rooms.

### FIRE SEPARATION

- All stairways should be separated from the remainder of the building with materials providing at least 30 minutes fire resistance.
- All doors to stairways should provide at least 30 minutes fire resistance, be self-closing and effectively smoke stopping.
- Rooms opening directly into any stairway enclosure should provide 30 minutes fire resistance, be self-closing and smoke stopping.
- All doors from basements to stairways should provide at least 60 minutes fire resistance, be self-closing and effectively smoke stopping.
- Doors to stairways should only be held open with self-closing smoke stopping doors linked to the fire alarm. The doors should close immediately upon the activation of any alarm call point or automatic fire detection device.
- If there are any enclosed corridors and they exceed 30m in length, the corridors should be sub-divided by self-closing smoke stopping doors and partitions to reduce the spread of smoke and to prevent the entire route becoming unusable. The partitions should be installed from the floor to the true ceiling of the building e.g. where suspended or false ceilings are fitted, the partitions should extend through the void above the ceiling to the structural ceiling above.
- All pipes, holes or ducting passing through compartments and/or fire resisting walls, floors and ceilings throughout the building should be sealed with fire resisting materials which provide a minimum of 30 minutes fire resistance.



# Requirements

## Building Type 5

**Type 5 properties are buildings that are four storeys and above** (ground floor and three or more floors above) with enclosed corridors. All or a substantial portion of the corridors, are enclosed and not open to the outside air.

### MEANS OF ESCAPE

- Generally, at least two separate stairways are required which are accessed via doors which are self-closing and effectively smoke stopping, having a minimum fire resistance of 30 minutes at every level.
- Persons should not have to travel more than 35m to reach a place of safety, which is the open air or a protected stairway.
- Dead end corridors should be less than 10m.
- All stairway and corridor escape routes should be free from combustible materials e.g. furnishings, storage items.
- All escape routes including corridors, stairways and routes through bars, restaurants and entertainment areas should be unobstructed at all times to ensure that the full width of the route is available at all times.
- Doors or gates from stairways and any door across escape routes should be easy to open from the inside at all times without the use of a key e.g. by push bar mechanisms.
- Doors should open in the direction of escape.
- Where double doors are used, a selector device may be necessary to ensure that doors close in the correct order.
- All emergency stairways should discharge directly to open air at ground level, not through another building or room.
- Entrance doors to rooms and apartments should be easy to open from the inside at all times.
- All final exit doors should be unobstructed. Where obstruction is likely through car parking, storage, external planting etc. precautions should be taken to ensure that obstruction does not occur e.g. a "Keep Clear, Fire Exit Door" sign should be displayed.
- There should be no openings from high-risk rooms onto the stairway e.g. from boiler rooms, kitchens.
- Once a person has entered an external escape route, they should be able to complete their escape without having to re-enter the building or to pass through any other building or room.
- Handrails should be provided on all stairways (internal and external) to assist customers when descending the stairs. Where the width of the stairway is 1.2m or greater, handrails should be provided on both sides.



# Requirements

## Building Type 5

### FIRE WARNING

- A fire alarm system to a recognised standard and appropriate for the size of the building should be provided. This should include:
  - Fire alarm call points adjacent to each storey exit on each floor level and fire exits to the outside. Furthermore, fire call points should be provided so that customers and staff do not have to travel more than 30m to activate the alarm
  - Sounders of a common type capable of achieving an audibility of at least 75db at all bed heads and 65db in all other areas
  - A zoned panel in a location (usually reception) so that it can be monitored by staff at all times
  - Standby battery backup facility and charger.
- Suitable automatic fire detection (AFD) linked to the fire alarm system in such a way that the activation of any fire detector will automatically sound the fire alarm, should be provided in all:
  - Enclosed stairways
  - Corridors
  - Risk rooms
  - Main public areas
  - Voids
  - Customer rooms
  - Apartments with cooking facilities.

To avoid false alarms these should be sited in a suitable location away from the immediate vicinity of the cooking area.
- All smoke alarms should be maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- A competent company should be contracted to fully service the fire alarm system on an annual basis and conduct routine inspections every six months. The details of which should be recorded in the Maintenance Logbook.
- The fire alarm system should be tested on a regular basis to ensure it is operating correctly and details of any corrective action should be recorded, together with the test results, in the Maintenance Logbook. A separate fire call point should be used on each test.
- At least two evacuation drills (one day and one night) should be carried out each year and details recorded in the Maintenance Logbook.



# Requirements

## Building Type 5

### FIREFIGHTING EQUIPMENT

- A fire blanket should be provided where cooking is permitted. They should be wall mounted in a location which is readily accessible at all times.
- General-purpose fire extinguishers of a suitable size within easy access of individual rooms or apartments should be provided every 30m.
- Extinguishers should be attached to the wall, adjacent to storey exits, with the handle or other carrying device of the extinguisher approximately 1m from the floor.
- Fire extinguishers should be serviced annually and refilled if discharged.
- Risk rooms should be provided with suitable firefighting equipment. This should include a fire blanket in the kitchen.
- All firefighting equipment should be serviced according to the manufacturer's instructions. If instructions are not available, then at least annually. The results of the service and any corrective action taken should be recorded in the Maintenance Logbook.

### EMERGENCY LIGHTING

- In addition to the normal lighting an emergency lighting system consisting of self-contained units, trickle charged by the mains electrical supply and designed to operate on the failure of each individual, local lighting sub-circuit for at least one hour should be provided, in the following locations:
  - All corridors
  - All stairways
  - Emergency escape routes
  - Public areas
  - Exits
  - Secluded paths.
  - Electrical switch rooms
- All emergency lighting should be serviced annually by a competent person.

### SIGNS AND NOTICES

- All escape routes to emergency exits should be identified using pictogram signs throughout the length of the route. Signs should include directional arrows where appropriate and be placed in clearly visible positions.
- All final exit doors, except the main entrance should be marked with a sign stating "Exit" to indicate that it is an emergency exit. The sign should be positioned either directly above the exit or adjacent to it.
- Signs should be provided to indicate, except where they are obvious, the position of:
  - Firefighting equipment
  - Fire alarm call points
  - Assembly point.
- "Action in Case of Fire" notices should be provided on the back of all bedroom doors. The notices should be in English and other relevant languages and include a simple floor plan. Details of an assembly point, to which customers should report in the event of an emergency, should also be indicated. The notice should be relevant to the specific room or area in which it is placed.



# Requirements

## Building Type 5

### RISK ROOMS

- All risk rooms should be separated from the customer accommodation by construction, which provides a minimum of 60 minutes fire resistance.
- Risk rooms include:
  - Laundry
  - Electrical switch rooms
  - Storerooms
  - Boiler rooms
  - Kitchens
  - Basement storage
  - Workshops.
- Fire doors which are self-closing and offer 60 minutes fire resistance should be provided.

### FIRE SEPARATION

- All stairways should be separated from the remainder of the building with materials providing at least 30 minutes fire resistance.
- All doors to stairways should provide at least 30 minutes fire resistance, be self-closing and effectively smoke stopping.
- Rooms opening directly into any stairway enclosure should provide 30 minutes fire resistance, be self-closing and effectively smoke stopping.
- All doors from basements to stairways should provide at least 60 minutes fire resistance, be self-closing and effectively smoke stopping.
- Doors to stairways should only be held open with self-closing smoke stopping doors linked to the fire alarm. The doors should close immediately upon the actuation of any alarm call point or automatic fire detection device.
- Where enclosed corridors exceed 30m in length, the corridors should be sub-divided by self-closing smoke stopping doors and partitions to reduce the spread of smoke, and to prevent the entire route becoming unusable. The partitions should be installed from the floor to the true ceiling of the building e.g. where suspended or false ceilings are fitted, the partitions should extend through the void above the ceiling to the structural ceiling above.
- All pipes, holes or ducting passing through compartments and/or fire resisting walls, floors and ceilings throughout the building should be sealed with fire resisting materials which provide a minimum of 30 minutes fire resistance.
- Where accommodation includes an atrium, a fully 'fire engineered' ventilation system is likely to be required. Specialist advice should be sought for this.

**Information taken from the ABTA Tourism Accommodation Health & Safety Technical Guide**



# Contact

For further information contact the Safety & Risk Accommodation Team

[groupsafety-accommodationaudits@tui.com](mailto:groupsafety-accommodationaudits@tui.com)

